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U.S. Department of Agriculture

PEARS AND PROSPERITY

The Pineapple Pear

"The Pear that Does Not Blight"



Pineapple Pear Nursery &
Orchard Company

61 ½ N. Forsyth Street
ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
EXPERIMENT, GEORGIA

November 26th, 1923.

Dear Sir:

The Pineapple Pear Nursery and Orchard Co., has requested that we write you relative to the trueness of name of their Pineapple pear nursery stock.

It is a pleasure for me to state that the Pineapple Pear Nursery and Orchard Co., submitted specimens of fruit, twigs and foliage of their pears to this Experiment Station and we found them to be the genuine Pineapple pear. The writer has a personal acquaintance with practically all of the parties connected with the Pineapple Pear Nursery and Orchard Co., and considers them reliable and trust worthy in their business relations. Were I in the market for Pineapple pear trees I would not hesitate to purchase trees from them with full confidence in getting the variety true to name.

Yours very truly,

H. P. STUCKY,

Director.

HPS/K

Pears and Prosperity

There was a time, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the PEAR was the predominating fruit of Georgia farms.

But now it is negligible—due to the ravages of the blight.

Great orchards, once producing thousands upon thousands of bushels of the standard varieties of pears annually, for which a ready market and eager demand were never lacking, have been laid waste by this bacterial disease and the industry has become little more than a memory.

Today the people of the Eastern and Southern sections of the American nation must look chiefly to the far distant Pacific Coast states for their supply of this variety of fruit, which is highly in demand in practically every household.

History of the Pineapple Pear.

But at last a pear has been discovered which, so far as the proven records go, is indigenous to the South, which is immune to the blight, and for which the demand is practically unlimited.

This is the PINEAPPLE PEAR,—distinctly a PEAR, but so called because of its pronounced pineapple odor.

The origin of the PINEAPPLE PEAR is not definitely known, though it is a hybridization from parent stock probably originating in the Orient and introduced in this country shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War.

The PINEAPPLE PEAR has been successfully cultivated to a limited extent in the

Coastal Plain region from Charleston, S. C., to New Orleans. The oldest known specimen of this tree stands near Nesmith, S. C., and is known to be approximately seventy years old.

Results from the cultivation of this fruit thus far have approached the phenomenal.

Pineapple Pear Blight Proof.

In a recent official publication by W. A. McRae, Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida, entitled "Rare Products of Florida, and Other Things of Interest." the author says of the Pineapple Pear:

"There is a pear which is being grown in and around Glenville, Georgia, WHICH HAS A GREAT FUTURE. This is the Pineapple Pear, so called because when ripe it has a very distinctive pineapple odor, its chief claim being that IT IS ABSOLUTELY BLIGHT PROOF.

"The fruit is very attractive, being a creamy yellow, with conspicuous small brown specks. The canneries say that IT CANNOT BE BEAT FOR A CANNING PEAR.

"The original parent trees of this variety, three in number, are now more than forty years old, and have stood for all these years in less than one hundred feet of several old Keiffer and LeConte trees, and while exposed to blight for years and years, the three old Pineapple Pear trees are today in a flourishing condition, bearing heavy crops of fruit every year, and have never shown the least indication of blight,

"There are other small orchards of the Pineapple Pear near Glenville growing in close proximity to Keiffers and other kinds, all of the latter varieties badly blighted, but NOT ONE SINGLE PINEAPPLE TREE HAS EVER SHOWN A SPECK OF BLIGHT, notwithstanding the fact that NO PREVENTIVE MEASURES HAVE EVER BEEN USED. * * * *

Mr. W. V. Reed, the State Entomologist, says: "THE PINEAPPLE PEAR IS BLIGHT-PROOF WITHOUT A DOUBT." Prof. H. P. Stuckey, director of the State Experiment Station at Experiment (near Griffin, Ga.) also says: "IT IS IMMUNE TO BLIGHT."

"The young trees grow very fast and are unusually prolific, coming into bearing when well cared for at four years of age. A single tree near Ludowici, last season (1922) produced SIXTY-SIX MEASURED bushels. It blooms

The PINEAPPLE PEAR

“The Pear That Does Not Blight”

REPRESENTATIVE SALES
1922-23 SEASON

Pineapple Pear Nursery &
Orchard Company
BEACH, GEORGIA

Atlanta Office - 61½ N. Forsyth St.

Mr. Floyd Sanford, Thomasville, Georgia, sold his Pineapple Pear crop on the trees at \$475.00 per acre.

Mrs. DeLoach Dashier, Glenville, Georgia, sold her crop at \$3.00 per hunderd pounds. f. o. b. shipping point.

Mr. I. G. Williams, Cordele, Georgia, sold his crop at \$1.00 per bushel. His five year old trees averaged over five bushels per tree.

The Citronelle Alabama section, the largest commercial producers at present, last year sold their crop, orchard run, dumped loose in the car at 70c per bushel, shipping station. This averaged over \$700.00 per acre. Equally as good results have been obtained this year—some growers getting as much as \$2.50 per bushel.

DEMAND FOR MARKETS

The Waycross Packing Company, Waycross, Georgia says: "The Pineapple Pear has already earned for itself a wide market. Three to four million cases of canned pears will be consumed in Europe this year, now coming from the Pacific coast. This market can be held for our section, because the quality of the Pineapple Pear grown in this soil is better than the Pacific Coast variety and it can be grown here at about 1-5 the cost. The Waycross Packing Company for the last two seasons have packed every pear of this kind which they have been able to obtain. Last season, we sold one car of canned Pineapple Pears in England and had a repeat order for 200 car loads, which of course, we were unable to fill because our pack has already been sold."

Mr. Allen, formerly of California, Manager of Macon branch of the Continental Packing Corporation says: "The Pineapple Pear has

the greatest possibilities as a canning proposition that I know of. It is the equal of the Bartlett when canned. At the Pure Food Show in Atlanta, this year, the housewives preferred it to any other variety of canned or preserved pear.

Our Macon plant alone could have used 100 carloads of these pears this season if they had been available."

It may be stated that the plant at Macon is only one of the several plants of the Continental Packing Corporation.

Mrs. DeLoach Dashier, Glenville, Georgia, says, under date of Oct. 27, 1923: "Your letter to hand asking about Pineapple Pears. My oldest trees are 35 years old and have never seen any blight on them nor have they missed a crop since bearing, while I can't grow any other variety on account of the blight. The fruit of the Pineapple Pear is fine and is the best money crop any farmer can grow as the fruit is growing in demand each season. This year I could not fill all my orders, and long after pears were gone orders kept coming in."

Mr. Guy E. Murrell, Horticulturist, Southern Railroad System, Washington, D. C., says: "During the last two or three years this fruit (the Pineapple Pear) has been selling at higher prices and is more in demand than ever before. Carload shipments have brought \$1.00 per 7-8 bushel hamper f.o.b. shipping station for St. Louis and other markets."

The Progressive Farmer, Oct. 13, 1923 says: "The fruit of the Pineapple Pear is large, good looking, and unquestionably has a great future for canning and preserving purposes. Ten year old trees of Pineapple Pears have produced eighteen bushels to the tree and over."

W. L. Beattie, Horticulturist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., says: "If you can grow such pears as the ones Mr. Gould showed me, I see no reason why you should not have a great commercial future for them".

Dr. H. P. Stuckey, Director, Georgia Experiment Station, says: "I have considerable confidence in your being able to sell the fruit in as much as there will be such a strong demand for this pear for canning purposes. I think it is a good business for you to put out an orchard and believe you will find it very profitable."

We guarantee our trees to be genuine Pineapple Pear trees, delivered under State bond to be such.

We sell not only trees but service.



Pineapple Pear Nursery & Orchard Company

BEACH, GEORGIA

Atlanta Office - - - 61½ N. Forsyth Street

Fertilization:

Do not put any fertilizer in hole when planted. It may kill some of your trees.

After planting, either put plenty of compost on top of ground about one foot from trunk, or use one pound sulphate of ammonia and three pounds acid phosphate per tree. Apply this in circle about eighteen inches to two feet from trunk of tree. Do not put closer as it will tend to burn roots. For first four years increase these amounts each year by one half pound of sulphate of ammonia and one pound acid phosphate. Use all compost you wish. Place fertilizer beyond spread of branches. These trees do best when grown off rapidly before bearing period.

Cultivation:

During the growing period, these trees should be thoroughly and frequently cultivated. Keep free from weeds and grass, especially around trees. Plant for first four years between the tree rows any crop you wish, except grain.

Pruning:

After trees are planted, take stick three feet long and cut off tops to this height.



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How to Plant Pineapple Pear Trees

Preparation of Land:

Select well drained land. Check flat or slightly rolling land in forty foot rows. To do this, select longest side of field with straight edge. Run deep furrow, 20 feet from this side, with two horse turner or middle buster—returning in the same furrow. Measure forty feet from this furrow at end, set up stick with white cloth on it, and plow another furrow to it. Repeat until field is completed. Now run cross rows 40 feet apart at right angles to these rows with small plow. On very rolling or steep land, run furrows on water level forty feet apart.

Setting Trees:

Trim off all broken or bruised roots from trees.

At intersection of checks or every forty feet, scoop out earth with shovel to bottom of furrow, making hole wide enough to take roots without crowding.

Throw three or four shovels of top soil over roots packing this down firmly. This is most important. Now make three or four rounds on each row, with two-horse turner, throwing dirt to the tree row. Straighten up any trees that may have been put out of line. Do this without disturbing roots.

about three weeks ahead of most commercial varieties, and fruit commences to ripen in July. It is an extremely fine shipper, keeping in perfect condition for a long time after being gathered from the trees."

Monetary Returns.

In 1921 forty-five carloads of PINEAPPLE PEARS were shipped, packed in bushel baskets, from the Gulf Coast section of Alabama and brought an average price of \$1.40 per bushel f. o. b. shipping point. In 1922 about the same number of carloads, the fruit dumped loose in the car, as potatoes are customarily shipped, brought a uniform price of 70 cents per bushel f. o. b. shipping station.

The oldest known PINEAPPLE PEAR tree in that district, known to be not less than forty years old and standing on the farm of H. P. Pilton, produced in 1920, ninety-two 28-quart hampers of fruit, which brought its producer \$1.25 per hamper, shipping point. This one tree yielded more than one hundred bushels of pears in 1922.

On the farm of H. Riedemann, another grower of this district, two and one-half acres of PINEAPPLE PEAR trees twelve years old yielded, in 1920, more than 1,400 bushels of fruit, which netted the owner \$1,800, f. o. b. shipping station. These trees averaged in cash production for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 more than \$700 per acre.

Where and How to Plant.

The PINEAPPLE PEAR does not require soil of as good quality in point of fertility as that necessary for the production of almost any other variety of pear or species of fruit. In fact, it thrives well on land so poor as to be virtually worthless for almost any other kind of crop.



Limb cut from tree shown on previous page.

One acre of land will accommodate twenty-seven trees.

With only ordinary care the trees begin bearing in merchantable quantity at four years of age. It is most conservative to estimate that at ten years of age they should produce at the rate of 270 bushels per acre. At 75 cents per bushel shipped loose in the car,

this will bring the owner \$202.50 per acre from his land.

At fifteen years of age this yield should increase to twenty bushels of pears per tree; at twenty years, to thirty bushels; at twenty-five years, to an average of forty bushels of fruit per tree, and the trees will continue to live and produce an annual crop of fruit indefinitely.



A five year old tree taken from actual photograph.

Phenomenal Demand for Pineapple Pears.

As for the demand, that is an assured fact, and it undoubtedly will increase in ratio with the increase of human population.

Last year a purchaser bought one car load of canned PINEAPPLE PEARS for shipment to England; and the fruit found such a ready market and eager demand there that the shipper repeated his order, asking for 200 car-loads more of the canned fruit. The entire crop produced, however, would not have filled more than 10 per cent of that one order.

One extraordinary feature of this pear is the fact that it can easily and safely be ship-

ped, without canning, from the southern orchard to points as far distant as the ports of Europe.

In a display advertisement appearing in the Waycross (Ga.) Journal-Herald, of Sept. 30, 1922, the Waycross Packing Company, which operates an elaborate fruit cannery said:

“PEARS TO BECOME A LEADING CASH CROP.

“For over a quarter of a century trees of the Pineapple Pear have proven IMMUNE TO FIRE BLIGHT. This pear is undoubtedly of Oriental origin. The trees are very vigorous growers, heavy and regular in fruiting habits. The fruit has a distinct pineapple odor and flavor, which accounts for the name applied to it by the people of Liberty and Long counties.

“The Waycross Packing company has for the last two seasons packed EVERY PEAR OF THIS KIND WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN and it has been pronounced by experts to be SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PEAR NOW ON THE MARKET. DEMAND IS FAR AHEAD OF THE SUPPLY and WE WANT ALL OF THIS FRUIT THAT CAN BE GROWN FOR THE NEXT FIFTEEN YEARS.”

There is no question about the continuation, and the constant increase, of the demand for this fruit in the southern market.

It is a demand that existed decades ago, which was then supplied by Georgia orchards; but that supply has constantly diminished year by year until now it is negligible—and all ON ACCOUNT OF THE BLIGHT!

The Pineapple Pear Does Not Blight!

We all know how slow are government officials to approve any new discovery or new variety of product. Their deliberation in such matters is proverbial, and wisely so.

It is highly significant, then, that after having had the PINEAPPLE PEAR under direct observation and experimentation for upwards

of ten years, during which time they were silent as to its advantages—especially as to its blight-resisting qualities—the horticultural experts, notably H. P. Stuckey, director of the Georgia Experiment Station, near Griffin, Ga., should pronounce the PINEAPPLE PEAR IMMUNE TO THE RAVAGES OF BLOS-



Portion of Experimental Plot, Georgia Experiment Station, showing blight resisting Pineapple Pear Tree on left and badly blighted Keiffer on right.

SOM, TWIG AND FIRE BLIGHT, PRAISE THE QUALITY OF ITS FRUIT AND RECOMMEND IT TO THE FARMERS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES as a serviceable, economically-cultivated and THOROUGHLY DEPENDABLE CROP!

Not only have the scientific experts watched the results of PINEAPPLE PEAR trees grown surrounded by pears of other varieties which have fallen victim of the deadly blight, but they have inoculated the Pineapple trees with the blight bacteria, the worst result having been purely local infection, the inoculated twigs dying and sloughing off without communication of the disease to the rest of the tree.

Professor Stuckey's Endorsement.

Note the following excerpts taken from a SIGNED ARTICLE by Professor Stuckey, of the Georgia Experiment Station, that appeared in the Southern Cultivator of December 15, 1922:

"In the early spring of 1912 a series of experiments was started at the Georgia Experiment Station to test the relative resistance to blight as well as their general habits of growth, of several of the better known varieties of pears. New varieties were added from time to time, to replace those dead from blight. * * * * *

"From the standpoint of the experimenter, this year has been the most interesting of any in the collection. The Georgia Experiment Station received the scions of this pear and made grafts in 1910. The scions were taken from a very large tree growing on the plantation of Mrs. B. N. Stuckey, near Nesmith, S. C. This tree measures slightly more than nine feet in circumference one foot above the ground, and has a record of producing more than fifty bushels of fruit in a single season. ITS CHIEF AND MOST INTERESTING CHARACTERISTIC, HOWEVER, IS THAT IT IS HIGHLY RESISTANT, ALMOST TO THE EXTENT OF IMMUNITY, TO PEAR BLIGHT.

"The trees, as grown at the Georgia Experiment Station, HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE MOST RIGID TRIALS FOR SUC-CUMBING TO FIRE BLIGHT. In addition to being grown in a general variety collection where a large percentage of the trees were annually dying from blight, a number of the trees were inoculated with laboratory cultures, NO APPRECIABLE INJURY WAS EVER OBSERVED. Even where the inoculation would take, the organism did not spread enough to do the trees any appreciable damage. The inoculated twig would die back for a few inches, but

the disease was not able to spread to any other twig, and was soon overcome. In fact THE VARIETY IS SO HIGHLY RESISTANT THAT THE ORCHARDIST MAY PLANT TREES WITHOUT FEAR OF BLIGHT. TEN-YEAR-OLD TREES NOW STANDING AT THE GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION SHOW NO SIGNS OF BLIGHT, EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE HAD EVERY CHANCE TO BECOME INFECTED. * * * * *

"It (The Pineapple Pear) is primarily a culinary pear and can hardly be surpassed for preserving, baking and canning purposes. Canners report that it brings a premium above the Kieffer when canned and is in great demand by those who consume canned pears.

"H. P. STUCKEY,
"Director: Georgia Experiment Station."

It is a well known fact that the Coastal Plain region of the Southeast are restricted in point of adaptability to fruit culture, and comparatively few species and varieties of fruit trees are commercially grown there.

The PINEAPPLE PEAR, without a superior for canning and preserving purposes, is peculiarly adapted to this region, the soil and climate of which are ideal for its production.

Blight-immune, pest-resisting, tenacious on poor soil and in the face of cultural neglect, the PINEAPPLE PEAR is destined to prove a veritable God-send to the Coastal Plain farmers as a dependable "Money Crop" for the acres formerly planted to cotton.

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